pages 4 & 5

Prairie farmers oppose U.S. Agri-Vultures

BRAVE CANADIANS! Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Then buckle on your armour, and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country.

Canadian Declaration of Independence, 1837

NEW CANADA

VOL. 2, NO. 1 15¢ MARCH, 1971

CANADIAN AUTOWORKERS FIGHT BACK

By a FORD WORKER

WINDSOR—Thousands of Canadian auto workers here and in Talbotville demonstrated their opposition to the sweetheart contracts foisted on them by the UAW in co-operation with Ford and Chrysler.

Denouncing the UAW and demanding a Canadian union, they disrupted ratification meetings last month.

Workers at Ford's Talbotville plant stopped two ratification votes on Jan. 25 by heckling union leaders, grabbing ballots from their hands and scattering them on the floor. The UAW representatives had to call in the police to "restore order" and push through the vote the following day.

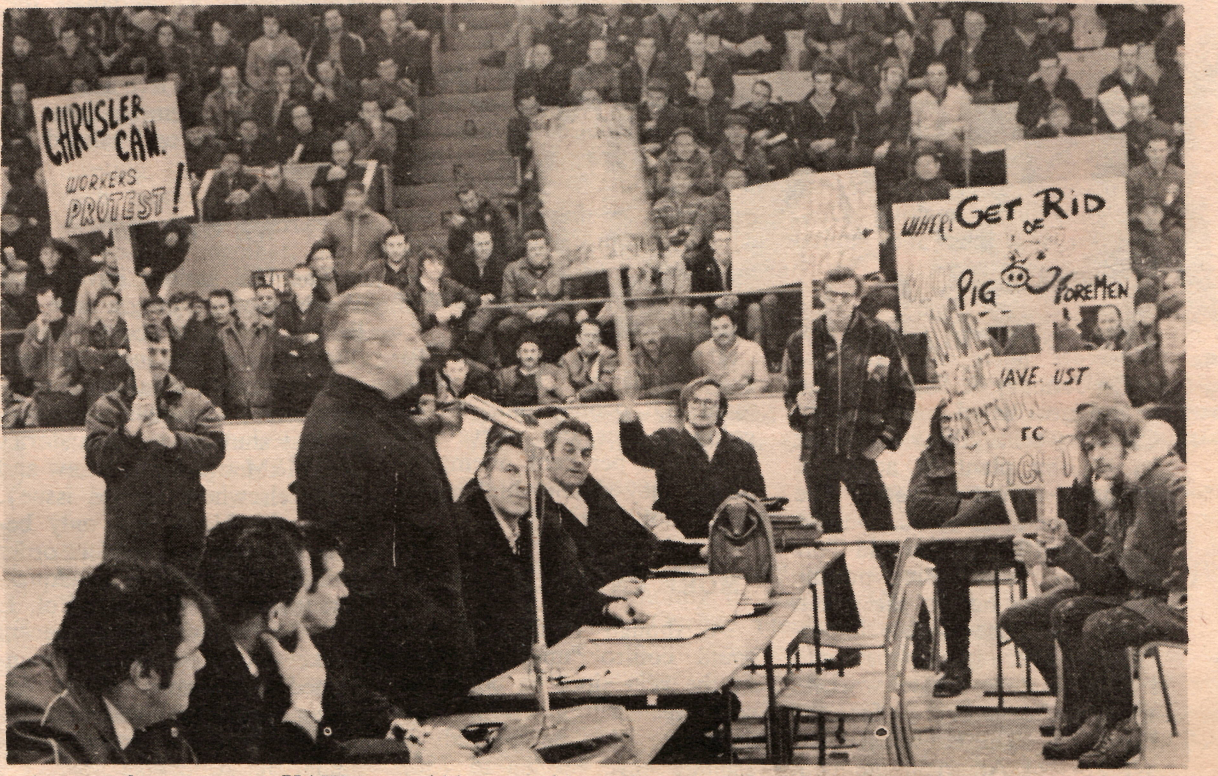
At a ratification meeting in the Windsor Arena on Jan. 28, Chrysler workers in UAW local 444 shouted down local president Charles Brooks every time he tried to speak. Thousands thunderously booed the executive and pelted the floor with empty whisky and beer bottles, forcing local UAW reps to stop speaking.

Members of the militant Workers' Unity caucus picketed the meeting with signs reading No More Sweetheart Contracts and Chrysler Workers Protest. They distributed leaflets calling the meeting a farce because the local administration does not represent the membership since it has to toe the line of UAW U.S. headquarters.

"Denis the Menace," (Dennis McDermott) colonial administrator in Canada for the American UAW, foisted on Canadian workers a carbon copy of a Yankee sell-out.

Three years ago, American workers bought and paid for parity for their Canadian counterparts on the understanding that they would protect their American jobs.

Three years ago, skilled workers particularly were raising hell about low wages and threatened to break from the UAW.


CHRYSLER CAN.
WORKERS PROTEST!
GET RID OF PIG FOREMEN

Autoworkers protest UAW local 444 executive sell-out at Windsor Arena ratification meeting.

Three years ago, UAW autoworkers had an unlimited escalator clause to cover cost of living. Three years ago Chrysler Canada had a universal seniority provision.

The 1967 negotiations bartered away the cost-of-living formula which belonged to everyone for an additonal 30 cents per hour for the few tradesmen, bribing them to stay with the UAW.

The 1967 negotiations saw Chrysler Canada workers suckered into an international agreement along with a dual seniority structure that made second class members out of new employees.

The 1967 give-away set the stage for the 1970 sell-out! Rank and File Auto Workers throughout Canada and the USA, growing militant as the 1970 negotiations approached, hammered out a fight-back policy at conferences and conventions to win back what was given away in '67 and to make advances based on 1971 requirements.

Such a militant development posed a real threat to the industry and to the UAW. Along with this threat was a massive strike fund, the where-with-all to finance an effective battle against the auto industry. Militancy and money in the hands of half a million autoworkers presented

see AUTOWORKERS page 6

Demand 85% Quota

SIT IN AT IMMIGRATION DEPT.

TORONTO — Four professors from various Ontario universities and three University of Toronto students were arrested January 26 during a sit-in at the federal immigration department offices on downtown University Avenue.

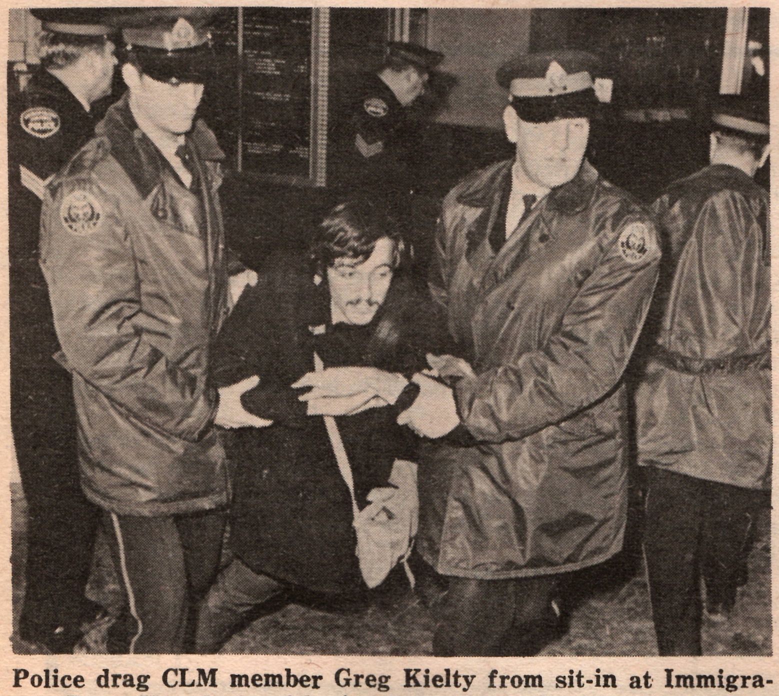
The call for the demonstration, which demanded a temporary ban on visas to foreign professors, was given by Carleton University Professor Robin Mathews (one of those arrested) at a U of T rally sponsored by the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign and the Canadian Liberation Movement.

Mathews pointed out that of the 6,000 professors hired by Canadian universities in the past two years, a mere 1,200 were Canadian *citizens.* Next year, of the 3,000 professors hired, only 500 to 1,000 will be Canadian.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued figures confirming those made public earlier by Mathews and the CLM: only 49% of professors in Arts & Science faculties across the country are Canadian citizens; Canadians account for only a minute 15-20% of new hirings—and over 40% of Canadian university graduates cannot find jobs!

Professor Haggar urged University of Toronto students to continue their struggle for staff-student parity, (see story this issue), as it will involve Canadian students directly in the decision-making which now rests

see page 7



Police drag CLM member Greg Kielty from sit-in at Immigration Dept. He, along with six other demonstrators were arrested for demanding the 85 per cent Canadian quota.

Brunelle fools no one

ESCALATE SAVE QUETICO BATTLE

THUNDER BAY—On Friday, Jan. 15, René Brunelle, the U.S. imperialists' Minister of Ontario Land-Giveaways and Forest-Rape announced that he had prohibited cutting in a 400 sq. mi. area of Quetico Park. What he failed to mention was that the area had been logged off before the First World War and under the terms of the Ontario Lands and Forests policy, this wood isn't mature enough for cutting anyway.

Brunelle hoped to divert support for the struggle to have Quetico made a primitive park, with no cutting allowed. But, no one was fooled by such an obvious ploy.

Since the December 28th demonstration in Atikokan, the people of north-western Ontario have laid the foundations for an escalation of the battle to save Quetico Park from the U.S. imperialist pulp and paper operations. At a meeting Tuesday, Jan. 19, in Thunder Bay, the Save Quetico Committee gave almost unanimous support to the idea of further demonstrations and plans are being made for a demonstration and teach-in on Quetico to be held soon.

People in the outlying areas will be invited to join in planning later demonstrations to be held across the province. The basis is being laid for a major united front of the various organizations opposing the logging of Quetico for a joint struggle against Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. and the sell-out policies of the Ontario government.

Meanwhile, groups of students have been on hand to "greet" campaigning Tory leadership candidates to make quite clear what the issue is in north-western Ontario.

O-M is a subsidiary of the giant U.S. corporation, Boise Cascade, infamous around the world for its vast stripping operations.

René Brunelle and Thunder Bay MPP James Jessiman are repeatedly saying that the only reason for cutting in Quetico is to protect the jobs in the sawmill at Sapawe.

The sawmill is owned by Domtar and is part of the package O-M is negotiating to buy. O-M is only interested in Domtar's timber limits, however, and is only buying the sawmill because Domtar insists on selling both.

It is certain that, if the deal goes through, the mill will be closed down anyway. The cutting limits available to O-M will only be enough for its more profitable pulp and paper operations.

Besides, O-M is now building mills in Minnesota that use Ontario Hydro (at cut-rate prices from Robarts) and are effectively stealing hundreds of jobs from Canadian workers.

Since the cutters are all shackers (men who move with the cut), and the Quetico cut is only three months per year, they can be moved to a new location with no more trouble than normal. Just outside the park are vast areas of forest suitable for cutting.

No job has to be lost in order to save Quetico Park. Government propaganda to that effect is a cheap attempt to intimidate the Canadian people into letting René Brunelle give their country to the U.S. imperialists. But, the people will not stand idly by while the Conservative government of Ontario commits such atrocities.

Brunelle and his ilk will be defeated — then let's see what he and "retiring" Premier John Robarts dig up for new jobs.

Layoffs Highest Since 1930s

Not since the Great Depression of the 1930's, the Toronto *Star* tells us, have workers been asked to accept wage cuts in order to save corporations and their jobs.

Yet, if we look back at the record of the past year, we can see a national pattern of wage-cuts, shutdowns and layoffs, initiated by imperialist companies, backed by the federal and provincial governments, assisted by the U.S. unions—forcing the Canadian working class to bear the full cost of U.S. imperialism in Canada.

No less than 25 examples of plants laying off hundreds of workers have recently been reported in the bourgeois press. Most of these companies are foreign-owned, mainly U.S., and moving jobs and capital back home.

CORPORATE BLACKMAIL

On January 8, Dunlop—one of the most hated companies in Canada—told 700 workers at its Whitby plant to accept a 10 per cent cut in wages. The threat was clear to all. Dunlop had closed its 71-year old Toronto plant last spring putting 600 workers out on the street. Now, the huge British imperialist rubber monopolist was telling more 'fortunate' workers to accept wage cuts or face the bread line. The United Rubber Workers of America, the U.S. union that discouraged militant struggle every inch of the way in the Toronto closure, has accepted a two-year wage freeze which amounts to a wage cut of 21 per cent in terms of the rising cost of living.

About a week later, Toronto's Acme Screw and Gear "pulled a Dunlop." Accept a wage-freeze for a three-year contract they told workers or we'll close down. The UAW accepted an 18-month wage freeze.

These two flagrant evamples of corporate blackmail of the Canadian working class are but the tip of the iceberg. At the base is the constant cycle of inflation and deflation which is both the way the imperialist economic system pushes itself forward and the cause of its inevitable ruin.

WAR ON WORKING CLASS

Back in December '69, Trudeau declared his "war against inflation." First there was a cute trick called the 6 per cent wage guideline, brought in as a club against the militant postal workers of Canada, and applied across the board.

The wage guideline meant workers accepting a 4 per cent wage cut in terms of the rising cost of living. It meant that companies could make even greater profits because they could exploit workers more intensely.

The U.S. unions in the "Canadian" Labour Congress (CLC) denounced the guideline in words, but welcomed it in deeds. What a perfect excuse to avoid tough strikes and build up big bank accounts at U.S. headquarters.

Of course, the wage guideline did little to stop the monster called inflation because inflation is a crisis in the imperialist economic system which is caused by profiteering — and without profiteering, you can't have imperialism.

On the next stage: massive unemployment.

It was at this point that Trudeau made his 'brave' statement: "If people think we are going to lose our nerve now (i.e. at 6 per cent unemployment) they should think again. We're not."

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

As though Trudeau himself could control unemployment! In the year since he began his war against "inflation," the numbers of unemployed in Canada have swelled to 756,000—with no immediate end in sight, according to Mitchell Sharp. In Quebec, the number of unemployed will rise to 15 per cent of the labour force through the winter months. Areas of Quebec, the Maritimes and Northern Ontario are suffering as much as 25 per cent unemployment.

Not even Washington, nor the imperialist monopolies that run the U.S., can stop unemployment. By moving production and capital from Canadian branch plants back home, companies like General Electric, Northern Electric and General Motors can limit unemployment in the U.S., but only to push Canada closer to a depression. As the saying goes: "When Washington sneezes, Canada gets pneumonia."

Of course, traitor Trudeau has aided Washington in every way. The upward "revaluation" of the Canadian dollar had the effect of increasing the price of our exports by 5% thus cutting exports and jobs; thus maknig our "own" products uncompetitive and causing more shutdowns, (See *New Canada,* Vol. 1, No. 4).

The reason for the revaluation was that last year Canada had, for the first time in 150 years, a trade surplus with the U.S. The imperialists couldn't permit this situation to continue. Two reasons for the trade surplus was their desperate need for Canadian natural resources and the Canadian production quotas in the Auto Pact. *Right now, the Canadian government is negotiating with Washington to remove the Canadian production quotas from the Auto Pact!* The result of this so-called free trade will be massive unemployment in the automotive and related industries.

WE WILL WIN

The U.S. unions have aided Washington's programme to bring the jobs back home. They have consistently attempted to de-fuse the militant struggles of Canadian workers against shut-downs (see stories on JM&M and Acme Screw and Gear elsewhere in this issue). And, the UAW not only betrayed workers at GM in order to buy time for U.S. headquarters (see *New Canada,* Vol. 1, No. 7) but with all its recent strike activities has not mentioned one word about ongoing negotiations which threaten Canadian production quotas under the Auto Pact.

This is the way the imperialist economic system must operate in order to survive. The U.S. imperialist class can survive only by destroying the Canadian economy. The logical conclusion is: the only way the Canadian people can survive is by destroying U.S. imperialism.

And, we are going to survive. They can't live without us. But we can and will survive without them.

Articles in this issue of New Canada *tell how Canadian workers are fighting the U.S. imperialists. Watch for the next issue of this newspaper for discussions of a strategy to end plant shut-downs. Below is a list of some of the prominent shutdowns and lay-offs of the past year that were reported in the daily press.*

- **General Electric** (U.S.): over 700 Toronto workers have been laid off since October 1, 1969 when GE decided to move radio and TV tube production to Owensboro, Kentucky. When 155 workers were laid off Oct. 1, 1970, G.E. announced it would buy some tubes from Westinghouse's Hamilton branch plant.
- **Marconi** (U.S.): laid off 1,500 Montreal workers as of Sept., 1970, because cuts in U.S. defense spending have "forced" the company to move jobs back home.
- **Northern Electric** (U.S.): laid off 100 Montreal workers as of Sept. 1970, and is expected to lay off 6,500 for the same reason as above.
- **RCA** (U.S.): laid off 400 Montreal workers because it lost a Canadian government contract to Hughes Aircraft of California (Hughes is a company that survives solely on defense contracts from Washington).
- **Phillips Electronics** (Dutch): laid off 500 Toronto workers and is closing its Toronto car radio plant because *Chrysler* gave its contract for car radios to a U.S. firm.
- **Westinghouse** (U.S.): laid off a total of 166 Brampton workers and is moving production to Edison, New Jersey. The main reason given was the revaluation of the Canadian dollar which increased the price of imported parts and the price of exporting its TV and stereo sets.
- **Canadair** (U.S.): laid off 2,533 Montreal workers and expects to lay off another 800 as jobs are moved south.
- **United Aircraft** (U.S.): laid off 500 Montreal workers and threatens more layoffs despite the fact that it recently received a $5 million Quebec government subsidy to "save" 600 jobs. Workers are now demanding a no-plant closure clause in their next contract.
- **General Motors** (U.S.): laid off 400 Toronto workers at *Frigidaire* and is building a new plant in Toledo, Ohio to replace it.
- **Dupont** (U.S.): has laid off 1,000 Canadian workers in the past six months as it brings the jobs back home.
- **Chrysler** (U.S.): laid off 120 skilled workers in Ajax.
- **International Harvester** (U.S.): to lay off 1,500 Hamilton workers as a result of a UAW strike in the U.S. and the UAW is doing nothing to protect these Canadian jobs. In mid-January, the company laid off 900 Chatham workers in an effort to save U.S. jobs.
- **Acme Screw and Gear** (Canadian): plans to lay off 400 Toronto workers this month as a result of losing auto contracts to U.S. firms which are moving jobs south.
- **Johnson Mathey and Mallory** (British-U.S.): 275 Toronto workers face lay-off due to the plant moving to a low-wage area.
- **Ryerson Press** (U.S.): 300 workers fired as a result of the sale to McGraw-Hill.
- **SOGEFOR** (mixed, Quebec government and private ownership): to lay off 800 workers in closing down Quebec saw mills due to closing of U.S. markets for its products and U.S.-British control of logging rights in the area of its operations.
- **Dunlop** (British): laid off 600 Toronto workers in a shut-down six months ago, now threatening the jobs of 700 Whitby workers unless they agree to a wage cut to increase its profits.
- **Evangeline Shoe Co.** (Canadian): laid off 40 Penetanguishene workers and plans to lay off the remaining 80 this month. The reason: revaluation of the Canadian dollar decreased the price of imports making Canadian-made shoes "uncompetitive."
- **White Motors** closed its Kelvinator division in London, Ontario, moving production to the U.S. and laying off hundreds.
- **Ford** is cutting back its Windsor tool-room. Production has been moved to the U.S.
- **Eaton Yale and Towne** is firing hundreds of workers and closing its London automobile lock plant. The locks which are supplied to *Chrysler* will be imported from the U.S.
- **Canada Packers** will close its slaughter yards in Hull rather than install anti-pollution devices which would cut profits. Not a word bout the 105 workers to be laid off May 29 and have had to work under conditions of bad pollution for years.
- **Canada Cement** will lay off 160 Belleville workers by 1973 and is closing the plant rather than installing anti-pollution devices.
- **General Motors** laid off hundreds of skilled workers in Oshawa in December. Tool and die work not being done much in Canada any more.
- **Chrysler** turned over all its Detroit-Windsor trucking to Americans. It had previously been 50-50.

NEW CANADA

NEW CANADA is published monthly by New Canada Publishing, a division of NC Press Ltd., Box 6106, Station A, Toronto 1. Subscription rates $2 a year.

We welcome comments and criticisms from our readers. All letters for publication must be signed and full address given. This information will be withheld at the request of the reader.

All articles, with the exception of unsigned editorials, represent the opinions of their authours and are not necessarily those of the publisher.

Printed by Union Labour

Be a New Canada reporter

In less than a year, *New Canada* has grown both in circulation and size. We started out as a local half-tabloid newspaper. With our readers' interest and help we have been able to move to a full tabloid format with national coverage of the anti-imperialist struggle in Canada.

In order to improve our service, we are asking readers to send us reports on the struggle in the areas where they live. We want to know about the trade union struggles in your area, what's happening in the schools and universities, and about community issues relevant to the movement for independence and socialism.

The struggle for Canadian liberation is growing in every community across the country. If you would like to be the NEW CANADA reporter in your community, or if you would like to distribute NEW CANADA in your community—please write:

The Editor, NEW CANADA,
Box 6106, Station 'A',
Toronto 1, Ontario.

WORKERS TERRIFY LABOUR BOARD

By a member of the Canadian Union of Construction Workers

TORONTO — The Ontario Labour Relations Board hasn't yet announced whether it's going to convict the Canadian Union of Construction Workers of contempt of court. The crime? Sixty union members dared to try and watch a supposedly public hearing involving our union.

The full story of what happened there on January 21 shows conclusively that there is only one thing that Board serves: U.S. imperialism and reaction. And there is only one thing that Board respects: power. And there is only one thing that Board fears: the wrath of the aroused Canadian people.

At 8 a.m. on Jan. 21, the 60 of us (mainly Italo-Canadians) were joined by two dozen members of the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers and other independent Canadian unions outside the head office of the Ontario Department of Labour in Toronto.

We were there to protest the fact that representatives of American unions sit on the Anti-Labour Board making decisions against Canadian unions. We continued our picketing for hours even though Dalton Bales, the Anti-Labour Minister, refused to see us.

About 10 a.m., the hearing on our union's application for certification at Relli-Forms started. Relli-Forms employs 300 men in residential concrete-forming—building superstructures of high-rise apartments.

Our union president, John Meiorin, then sent word out to us that we should come in to watch the hearing. We did. As soon as "impartial" Board chairman Furness saw the first of us quietly file into the hearing room, he went completely berserk.

"Clear the room! Clear the room!" he screamed. Then he started banging his gavel. "This hearing is now adjourned," he yelled.

At first, we couldn't figure out what had happened because the Board members had run away before the majority of us were even in the room—and there hadn't been so much as a peep out of any of us.

After we found out that the Board was planning another one of its dirty legal tricks to deny our union the recognition it had earned, we figured out why the Board ran so fast.

Three things became clear: they know what they're doing; they know we know; and they're afraid of us.

At 11:30 a.m., the Board returned after a long chat with the Anti-Labour Minister. Chairman Furness pompously assured us that "this is a public hearing—anyone is entitled to be present."

Ray Koskie, legal mouthpiece for the American unions, jumped up to remind the Board that it "has power to cite for contempt." "I ask the Board to consider that possibility," he added, "in view of what has happened just now."

This suggestion seemed to go down especially well with Board member (representing 'labour') Charles Boyer. Boyer is a card-carrying member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of *America*, one of the unions Koskie was representing.

At 11:40 a.m., the Board called a ten-minute recess to consider the matter.

When they returned, they announced that they would consider the question of contempt later. They also said they would re-hear the testimony of Lying Tony Michaels, business agent of Local 721 of the American Ironworkers Union. They warned that the hearing would go on "whether the lawyer for the Canadian Union of Construction Workers is present or not." Then they adjourned 'til 2 p.m., hoping we would all go home.

Why
DO YOU ALLOW
ONTARIO
TAXPAYERS TO
BE PERSECUTED
By AMERICAN
CONTROLLED
UNIONS?

The story of Lying Tony Michaels' testimony really shows what the rotten Anti-Labour Board is up to.

After our union submitted its application for certification last May 4, any other party with an interest in the matter had 10 days in which to object and submit evidence why the certification should not be granted.

On May 13, the U.S.-run Toronto Building Trades Council submitted an objection based on the fact that it had one member working at Relli-Forms. It was an affidavit signed by Honest Tony Michaels, alleging that two workers at Relli-Forms told him that they were intimidated by Otello Ongaro, business agent of the CUCW.

When the Relli-Forms case began last November, Michaels took the stand and was asked by CUCW lawyer Charlevoix when these two men had first brought him their complaints. "June 13," was the reply. Under repeated questioning, Michaels stuck to his story. It was written in his diary, it was definitely June 13, he persisted.

If they first came to you on June 13, asked Charlevoix, how could you submit an affidavit on May 13? Silence reigned in court. Honest Tony Michaels had become Lying Tony Michaels.

However, when Michaels himself was trapped in his lies, they adjourned the case for two months to figure a way out. The day we came down, they had figured out their answer.

They proposed to amalgamate the Relli-Forms case with four other similar cases that had not yet begun, start everything all over again and *wipe out from the official record Lying Tony Michaels' November testimony.*

This way, Michaels would be allowed to give his testimony again—and this time he would hopefully get his dates straight.

At lunch-time, our union executive told us we could go home because they were going to get a Supreme Court writ to prevent the afternoon hearing. Thus, almost all of the guys were gone when the Board returned at 2:20.

After receiving the writs, the Board packed 10 minutes of hearings and three recesses into the next hour. They finally decided to adjourn the hearing to see whether the Supreme Court of Ontario would rule their maneouvres legal.

After the hearing was adjourned and the Board members were on their way out, Big-Mouth Koskie started screaming again: "What about the contempt? This matter should not go untouched!" The Board members stopped dead in their tracks. "Yes, I can see your point, Mr. Koskie," said Chairman Furness — and the hearing resumed.

Relli-Forms' lawyer suggested that we should be convicted "because of the seriousness of what happened this morning." "It's unique in the history of the Board," he added

Boyer beamed, and Furness scratched his chin. "Yes," he noted, "in many ways this question is novel." Then the Board decided to reserve judgement on the contempt charge. This means that Anti-Labour Minister Bales is going to make the decision.

The lesson is clear for the future: less reliance on lawyers and Labour Boards, and more reliance on the masses of the proletariat. Legal struggles must serve the over-all class struggle.

It's the masses of the people that change history and not individual lawyers. When dozens of workers turn out, Labour Boards run in terror. We must organise better and bring out even more workers in the future. That's how we can win!

B.C. BUS STRIKE

By TREVOR WILSON

VANCOUVER—The 33-day bus strike by 1,800 transit workers ended on Feb. 5 when leaders of the U.S. Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) capitulated to government threats of a back-to-work order.

Four days earlier, striking workers voted to reject an ATU-approved contract with B.C. Hydro which operates the public transit systems in Vancouver and Victoria.

Terrified by the militancy of the bus drivers, the Social Credit Minister of Labour gave immediate notice of a motion to the House to end the strike under the provision of Mediation Commission Act—better known as the reactionary Bill 33.

Under the terms of the Bill, workers refusing to go back on the job are liable for fines and jail terms.

Despite the fighting unity bus drivers had shown during the month-long strike, the rotten ATU leaders chose a sell-out contract rather than permit the workers to press their struggle against the government and its reactionary anti-labour Bill 33.

The sentiments of rank and file workers toward their leaders in the sell-out ATU can be easily seen by the *Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers* stickers they've plastered over the buses.

The government was well aware that the U.S. union leaders would help them out in this way. For, it was thanks to the collaboration of these leaders that the government was able to end a major construction workers' strike last spring.

At that point the government, on a Friday following a three-month lockout, ordered construction workers back on the job the following Monday under the provisions of the Bill. Immediate and hostile reaction from the 20,000 rank-and-filers involved made it clear that they would unanimously refuse to go back, and the government was faced with open rebellion from a large segment of the population.

On Sunday, however, the government was saved by their trusted allies, the "International" Union reps who, called to an emergency meeting in Victoria along with company officials, agreed to a 'voluntary' settlement and *themselves* ordered their own members back to work.

Escaping the wrath of militant Canadian workers only by the grace of the back-stabbing leaders of the U.S. unions, the government has been awaiting a second chance to invoke Bill 33.

The main point of contention for the bus drivers was not money, but the medieval working conditions under which they are forced to labour.

Hydro has consistently refused to bargain in good faith with the union, refusing to change any of the working conditions and refusing to go over the "wage guidelines" set down by the provincial government of six per cent per year.

The farce of the 'unbiased' Mediation Commission is evident in that it, too, ignored the union's working condition proposals and brought down a recommendation of a mere 14 per cent wage increase over two years. (The ATU finally settled for 18.7 per cent over 27 months.)

WORKER MILITANCY

Against the government- appointed Mediation Commission, and the government-run bus service, the workers held firm.

In their refusal to appear before the commission they had the verbal backing of the U.S.-union dominated B.C. Federation of Labour, which has vowed not to rest until Bill 33 is off the books.

The Federation is forced into a militant-sounding stand over Bill 33 by the widespread rank-and-file reaction to the passage of Bill 33 in 1969, and by the tough fighting mood among B.C.'s unemployment-hit, traditionally-militant unionists.

Yet as soon as the government cried Wolfe, the Federation ordered the ATU to bludgeon the bus drivers back to work.

The Federation's actions have shown, that what it fears most is any mobilization of the rank and file against the Bill, fearing that they could not control the situation. The Federation refused to do anything beyond protest the original passage of Bill 33, despite many proposals for a general strike over the issue. During confrontations with the construction workers the U.S. unions played a big part in the eventual back-room sellout.

CLASS STRUGGLE

Both the transit strike and the construction workers lockout showed that the unity and determination of the working class can make short work of any repressive legislation designed to handcuff the labour movement. But, in order to win, Canadian workers must throw off the shackles of pro-imperialist American unions.

What is needed in Canada is a working class movement that is determined to press militant action in defence of its rights, and has the kind of leadership that will act quickly and forcefully to meet the demands of the rank and file. The kind of leadership shown by a Canadian union like the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada (see November issue of *New Canada*) which, was among those calling for a general strike over Bill 33.

VICTORIA — Demanding jobs and the downfall of British Columbia's Social Credit government, 1,500 unemployed workers marched on the legislature on Jan. 21 and disrupted the reading of the Throne Speech.

There is 10 per cent unemployment in B.C. The B.C. Federation of Labour (which, like all provincial Federations of Labour, is dominatel by U.S. unions) had organized what it hoped would be a peaceful demonstration.

But, while union leaders looked on in horror at the numbers who came out, B.C. workers moved aganist the government to protest massive unemployment. Shouting "We want jobs" and "Down with Bennett," workers from Vancouver Island and Victoria rushed past armed police and entered the Parliament buildings, many reaching the legislative chamber where they shouted down the Throne Speech.

The speaker of the legislature said it was the first time in its hundred-year history that the House had been disrupted by such a demonstration. All the Federation could say was that the turnout "exceeded all our expectations."

PRAIRIE FARMERS OPPOSE U.S. AGRI-

- Canadian farmers live below poverty level
- Canadian cattle to be
- Ottawa promotes "Continentalist" policies
- National Farmers Union

by John Warnock

Canada's farmers are fighting a losing battle in their struggle to stay on the farm. They continue to face an income squeeze caused by low prices for their products and rapidly increasing prices for all goods they must consume. They are victimized by monopoly businesses which sell them farm machinery and process and distribute their products. They face increasing competition from corporate farms, integrated into the huge continental food industry.

In order to survive farmers must go further into debt to greatly expand their operations. Yet in the face of all these obstacles the vast majority are being forced out of farming. They move to the cities where they provide the reserve army of the unemployed, helping to keep wages low, making union organizing more difficult, absorbing more government welfare spending, and of course, helping to keep profits high for the owners of wealth.

Let's look at the facts. In 1951 there were around 623,000 farms; by 1966 this had fallen to around 430,000. Is this a voluntary phenomenon? Do farmers really wish to abandon farming and move to the city?

TABLE I
Canadian Farms by Economic Class, 1966

Gross Value of Agricultural Sales Per Farm in "C"	Farms No.	Farms %	Value of Farm Capital $ Millions	Value of Farm Capital %	Gross Value of Agricultural Sales $ Millions	Gross Value of Agricultural Sales %
25,000 and over	19,666	4.6	294,634	46.5	1,051	31.7
10,000—24,999	75,366	17.4	161,901	25.3	1,122	33.9
2,500— 9,999	181,803	42.3	160,180	25.2	1,001	30.2
50— 2,499	152,910	35.6	18,172	2.8	150	4.4
Totals	429,745	100.0	634,887	100.0	3,324	100.0

NOTE: Figures of institutional farms are not included in the above.
Source: **1966 Census.**

False propaganda has led many to believe that farmers are relatively rich because of the reported value of their land, machinery and other capital. Between 1960 and 1967 farm debt increased from $1,500 million to $3,800; debt rose from 12% to 18% of investment. Farmers, instead of retiring their debts, are becoming more indebted. Much of their capital, therefore, is owned and controlled by financial institutions.

High Productivity

Since 1946 the price of farm products has increased at an annual rate of about 2%, but the price he must pay for non-agricultural goods and services has increased between 7% and 8%.

At the same time the productivity of farmers has risen faster than any other sector of the economy. In fact, Canadian farmers are among the most productive in the world, receiving lower government subsidies than any other farmers in the West. In the 1935-39 period the average farmer produced food and fibre for 11 persons; this rose to 13 persons by 1948. and to 33 persons by 1963. While productivity in farming has risen three-fold during this time, productivity in manufacturing has not quite doubled. But this has been achieved at a high price; increased indebtedness for farmers, and the drastic reduction of farm population.

The vast majority of farmers are not capitalists. They do not earn a rate of return on their investment equal to the reported 10% in non-farm businesses. Furthermore, they do not measure the value of the labour their families put into production. One estimate made for the prairies in 1967 concluded that if the average farmer valued his labour at $1.25 an hour, then the return on his capital would be less than 1%. Another estimate recently made for Ontario farmers concluded that the average return on his labour was around $1.04 an hour.

It is not easy to generalize about farmers. As Table I shows, there is a pronounced class division among farmers.

The upper 4.6% of farms in Canada, those with cash sales of over $25,000 a year, account for around 31.7% of all sales. These are the farmers who most closely approach the capitalist classification: they have a heavy investment and employ farm labourers. They tend toward corporate farming, and rarely identify with the family farmer. They support the agri-business-dominated Canadian Federation of Agriculture while the small producer is in the National Farmer's Union. With such a large percentage of sales controlled by this aristocracy of farmers, efforts by working farmers to engage in collective bargaining and promoting policies to increase prices is made most difficult.

Can we translate cash sales into income figures? Taking all farms, regardless of size, commodities produced, or regional discrepancies, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated in studies done in 1958 and 1966 that a farmer's income on the average was around 45% of his receipts on cash sales. This means, as we can see from the above chart, that 77% of all farms have an annual income of less than $4,500.

Low income has forced farmers, against their wishes, to take off-farm work in an attempt to supplement their income. The 1966 census reported that 45% of all farmers had some off-farm work, and between 15% and 20% had nearly full-time jobs. In Saskatchewan, for example, a very high percentage of labourers in the potash mines are also farming.

Below Poverty Level

Further data can be found in the report of the Economic Council of Canada on poverty. They estimated that families which are forced to spend over 70% of their total income for food, clothing and shelter fall below the poverty level. They made some rough estimates for the census year 1961. On a national average, they argued that the poverty level for a single person occurred when his income was less than $1,500 and for a man and his wife when it was less than $2,500. They added an additional $500 for each child.

Almost everyone would agree that this is a pitifully low level of income for anyone in Canada — far removed from the "affluent" society we hear so much about. Yet the Economic Council of Canada found that in 1961 around 4.2 million non-farm families, about 27% of the non-farm population, lived below this level. But they also found that around 54% of all Canadian farm families were living below the poverty level. This is a good indication of the extent to which farmers will put up with deprivation in order to remain in rural areas.

The working farmer is also victimized by the monopoly situation in agri-business (those industries which provide farm inputs and process and distribute farm products). In 1966, the Restrictive Trades Practices Commission revealed that seven large chemical corporations most of which are foreign-owned, half American, had maintained artificially high prices for pesticides and herbicides. The 1969 Report of the Federal Task Force on Agriculture notes that there is a high level of overcapacity in the fertilizer industry in Western Canada which has resulted in "consequent economic inefficiency." The Royal Commission on Farm Machinery, which reported in January 1970, showed that North American tractor prices are in fact set by two huge American companies, International Harvester and John Deere. For 50 years farmers thought that by creating a free trade area in agricultural machinery prices would be brought down through competition. Now this exists and they realize that these companies work on a cartel basis, fixing prices and allocating markets. In recent years business propagandists have fooled them into believing that the high costs are due to high wages. Table II shows that this is not true.

The farmers and consumers are also exploited by the monopoly situation which exists in the processing and distribution of food products. One most significant study was done by Professor Peter C. Dooley for the Royal Commission on Consumer Problems and Inflation, established by the three prairie provinces. He found that monopoly in the food industry had resulted in around twice as many chain stores on the prairies as were necessary to serve the population; the cost, of course, is passed on to the farmer and the consumer. His study also found that Saskatchewan chain stores make profits which are 38.5% above the Canadian average, and some two or three times the rate of profit of chains in the United States.

TABLE II
Cost and Prices on Farm Tractors

	90 HP	130 HP
Manufacturers' cost	$3,746	$5,061
The dealer pays	6,307	8,835
The farmer pays	8,640	12,103

Source: **Report of the Royal Commission on Farm Machinery.**

Food Profits for Agri-Business

The profits analyzed by Professor Dooley pertain only to distribution. They do not include the pyramiding of profits which occurs throughout vertical integration. The huge giants like Safeway (U.S.-owned) and Westons (technically a 'Canadian' company, but its headquarters is England and most of its business is conducted in the U.S. It extracts a higher rate of profit on the prairies than in the western U.S.) control the food industry all the way back to the farm, profiting at every level. The Weston Empire has around 2,300 supermarkets, 3,500 affiliated stores, 164 food processing factories, 156 bakeries, and 94 flour mills.

The result is that the agri-business share of the consumer dollar has increased while the farmer's share has decreased.

This is the reality of farming today. Most farm families are living near or below the poverty line. Costs continue to rise while farm prices lag. Corporate farming is squeezing out the individual producer. Huge farms are being linked directly with agri-business. The farmers, being forced into bankruptcy, move to the city most likely to join the growing ranks of the unemployed. On top of this desperate situation, they are presented with the Report of the Task Force on Agriculture, which proposed a complete transformation of rural life in Canada.

Extending U.S. Control

The Federal Task Force on Agriculture was created in 1967 following mass demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec, culminating in the invasion of Parliament Hill by 30,000 farmers. The Report documents the changes and trends brought on by the forces of the market economy, assisted by agri-business and government policy. But in addition, it concludes that what is happening is desirable.

-VULTURES

ed U.S. grain

leads struggle

fresh up
ORANGE

Saskatoon, July 1969 — National Farmers Union blocks Trudeau's route with a massive tractor demonstration against his sell-out policies.

In the first chapter the Task Force sets out what it believes will be "the 1990 model for Canadian agriculture."

- There will be a decreasing number of farms, with about two-thirds of those now farming removed;
- Farm size will increase substantially to take advantage of "better management";
- There will be greater "rationalization" and increased "formal and informal integration" with agri-business;
- Most of those remaining in farming will become "employees working for salaries and wages" and "farm employee unions may emerge and become a factor in the bargaining process."
- The new policy will bring about a "clear-cut separation of welfare and commercial farm policy programmes."

The key to the ideological approach of the Task Force is clearly stated (p. 9): "In sketching out this kind of model for agriculture circa 1990, we are of course rejecting the 'public utility' or socialized concept of agriculture. Members of the Task Force sincerely hope that this option is avoided."

The Task Force has clearly adopted the American solution (to destroy small farmers in favour of agricultural monopoly) and in adopting this solution, it is also adopting American control.

Emphasis will be on corporate farms so that food prices can be maintained at a low level relative to other prices in the society so that corporaitons will not have to increase the wages they pay their workers. However, it must be remembered that within this system, the foreign agri-business middlemen make the bulk of the profits.

TABLE III
Percentage of Agricultural Exports by Destination

Year	U.K.	U.S.	E.E.C.	Japan	Others
1957-58	27.7	25.4	18.1	8.9	19.7
1963-64	21.1	12.1	12.2	9.5	45.1
1967-68	18.3	14.5	12.9	13.7	40.3

Source: Compiled from Task Force Report, Table 2, pp. 45-46.

The result of this new policy will be:

1. Expansion of contract farming, where individual farmers contract with food processors to take their whole output at a fixed price.

2. Increased exploitation of farmers: under this system farmers must buy their own land and equipment and include the cost of their and their family's labour—but the contract price will be determined by the agri-business monopoly.

3. Farmers become tenant farmers on whom huge profits will be made because they do not get a fair return on labour and capital.

4. Farmers will be forced off the land and forced to sell out to agri-business.

5. A pattern will be established similar to that in all other sectors of the Candian economy—American ownership of our vital agricultural resources.

No Overproduction

The basic assumption of the Report is that there is "overproduction" of food, and it is this which most outrages farmers. They know that there are millions of Canadians suffering from inadequate diets, and that two-thirds of the world's population is hungry. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization recently reported that in 1969, for the first time in 12 years, the combined output of the world's farmers and fishermen failed to keep up with the increase in population. In some areas, like Latin America, there is an acute shortage of food. The National Farmers Union feels that to talk about "food surpluses" and reduction of output in these circumstances is a crime. Many farmers realize that this is due to the way production is organized under capitalism, which prohibits distribution according to need. The situation will bear out Marx's thesis that when the owners of wealth, in their seeking after profits, hold back vital production, they produce the conditions under which exploited people must overthrow them and their imperialistic system.

Export Policy Continentalism

The export of agriculture products has always been a very important part of the Canadian economy. Today, it amounts to about about 15% of our total exports. Among agriculutral traders, Canada is the 5th most important; we rank third in the world on a per-capita basis. The export of wheat, for example, has been the backbone of the Canadian export economy over the past years. Therefore, the proposals of the Task Force in this area are of prime importance.

It recommends the creation of a continental "free trade area" in almost all food products. As can be seen from Table III and IV, this represents a rather dramatic shift in our trading patterns.

Meat for Wealthy U.S.

The United States is expected to become cur major customer in the next twenty years. However, in the last 20 years, an increasing share has been going to the underdeveloped countries and the "centrally planned" (socialist) states.

To make this shift, the Task Force proposes a drastic reduction in wheat, and a cut-back in milk products, and a shift to red meat for the more well-to-do American market. Specifically, the Report proposes an increased production of feeder cattle—up to 500,000 head annually—to be exported to the United States. There, the cattle will be fattened on grain grown by American farmers and processed by American corporations. The following chart reveals the revolutionary character of these proposals.

There is virtually no market for wheat or milk products in the United States.

TABLE IV
Agricultural Exports, Selected Years
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Value	Wheat and Wheat Flour	%	Live Animals	%	Meat and Meat Products	%
1957-58	903,201	479,408	53.1	77,116	8.5	49,813	5.5
1963-64	1,424,128	979,791	68.4	36,325	2.5	47,815	3.4
1967-68	1,325,948	771,100	58.1	47,777	3.3	70,519	4.9

But the government has decided that we must have "continentalism" in agriculture, as in everything else. So the only possible large export market could be feeder cattle, as there is now a "shortage" in the United States. As the National Farmers Union points out, this is an immoral policy; we should be expanding the export of wheat, flour and powdered milk to the underfed world. But, part of the plan is to eliminate the competition of high quality Canadian wheat in those markets while creating new markets for American wheat producers.

At the same time, the Task Force notes that farm prices must be maintained at their present low level if we can be sure of having a market in the United States.

In meat production this means huge corporate feed lots. These operations are already being established in Canada; some, like the Swift Company's (U.S.-owned) operation near Lethbridge, have been supported by grants from the federal government. We can expect that the U.S. pattern will continue in Canada. In the United States in 1960 the big feedlots (with over 1,000 head of cattle) provided only 15% of the supply; but by 1969, the top 1% of the feel lots provided over 50%. Increasingly, these are owned by the imperialist agri-business corporations.

And in Canada, like everything else, there is an increase in the penetration of American corporations. As this process develops, American controlled agri-business will come to own the farm land of Canada, the last basic resource still controlled by Canadian producers. Thus, the general proposals of the federal Task Force reflect the dominant view of Canadian liberalism: Canada's future is in a continental market, providing primary products for the American industrial empire.

NFU Leads Struggle

The Task Force Report is also a handbook for containing the growing farm protest movement. Farmers are said to be only part of the "agriculture industry" and must respect the interests of agri-business. The government should encourage the proliferation of farm organizations through individual commodity groups. The farmer will thus be divided, and governments and agri-business can play one group off against the other; in the past, capitalists learned that the best approach to containing the labour movement was to fragment workers into a myriad of different unions.

The Task Force strongly supports organizations which are dominated by agri-business institutions. The effort is an attempt to break the National Farmers Union, which insists that working farmers, regardless of what commodity they produce, should join together in one organization to confront agri-business and governments. The NFU insists that working farmers have fundamental differences and interests from those businesses which profit from the processing and distribution of food and the supplying of farm inputs.

However, the publication of the Task Force Report may be the spark which unites farmers and leads them to political action in their fight for life. This is what happened when the Trudeau Government published the White Paper on Indian policy. Already the National Farmers Union is educating its members on the implications of the Report through local study sessions being held all across Canada.

The second part of this article will look at the National Farmers Union, the goals they support, and the strategy they are undertaking.

☆

**Each month, this space contains an article by a Canadian patriotic personality. John Warnock teaches political science at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. His latest book, Partner to Behemoth (New Press, $4.50) shows the evolution of the integration of Canadian defense policy with the American since World War II.*

QUETICO IS UNIQUE

Quetico is unique in the world. It is the only shield preserve in the world—there is no other place on earth where this type of topography and ecology can be studied in a natural state. The Soviet Union had such an area, but it was logged under Kruschov.

There is no replanting being done in the park. According to a local Lands and Forests official no one can be hired to do the work, which is too dangerous because of the windfalls and slash left after the cutting operations. The ground is not safe enough to walk on, but according to Ontario Government advertising in the U.S. it is fine for recreation.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests maintains that it will take only one hundred years for the cut areas to replace themselves. *New Canada* has discussed this with independent authorities who maintain that this is ridiculous. Because of the loss of soil nutrition in what is very thin topsoil, and the problem of severe erosion on account of the lowness of the land, the regrowth cycle will require much more than that. One expert named a figure of 1,000 years and the others would not dispute it. *New Canada* has reason to believe that the Department of Lands and Forests is aware of this fact and has done a good deal of research on their own—research which has come to the same conclusion and which they have chosen to suppress.

JM&M Strike Ends

TORONTO — Workers at Johnson Mathey and Mallory settled their tough three-month strike on Jan. 30. The 270 workers in the directly-chartered local 2739 of the Canadian Labour Congress struck for a new contract that would include a severance pay clause and a plant closure clause.

Workers felt these were the most fundamental demands since this large British-U.S. corporation had already moved part of its production to Woodstock, Ont. and, in the process laid off over 70 workers with no severance pay.

In a close vote of 112 to 92, JM&M workers decided to return to work. The new contract promises 16 per cent over two years, a new plant closure clause which needs a legal expert to decipher, a severance pay clause which insures a mere $5,000 per department, no matter what its size.

JM & M workers had a good, militant attitude throughout the strike. For three long and bitter winter months, over Christmas and New Years on between $20 to $35 a week strike pay, these brave workers maintained a 24-hour a day picket plus mass pickets in the early morning three times a week. Their morale was high.

Members of the Canadian Liberation Movement (CLM) went out to JM&M to help on the picket lines and aid the strikers in any way they could. Copies of *New Canada* were distributed and were well received.

For a more detailed analysis of the brave JM&M struggle and the workers' continuing fight against plant closure, see the next New Canada.

U of T Students Demand Parity

By GREG KEILTY

TORONTO — University of Toronto students gave massive support to the occupation of the main Arts and Science Building here to press their demand for parity in university government.

Parity would give students an equal voice with faculty in deciding university policy on such matters as course content, hiring and firing, size of classes, and admission standards.

For ten days between Jan. 19 and Jan. 29, almost daily rallies of 500 to 700 students were held in support of this demand.

The leadership for these events was provided by the Students' Administrative Council which hoped that the mass educationals would result in a YES vote for a student strike in a referendum on Jan. 25.

Unfortunately, some "left-wing" opportunists persuaded the strike committee to change tactics at the last minute. Two days before the strike ballot, they called a rally and proposed an immediate hand vote to begin the strike immediately. This sudden move confused the issue in the minds of many students and left the strike committee open to charges of anti-democracy from conservative quarters. The vote was overwhelmingly defeated.

The strike ballot on Jan. 25 and 26 was also defeated but by a very narrow margin of 4,114 to 4,060.

This defeat, due to lack of organization and vacillating leadership, is only a temporary setback to the students in their struggle for democratic rights at the university.

The parity struggle at University of Toronto has been growing for the past five years. In 1968, the Commission on University Government, a parity body set up by Claude Bissell, recommended parity for all levels of university government.

Last October, 34 student members withdrew from the 169-member General Committee of the Faculty Council when it refused to consider the parity question until April. They demanded a referendum on the issue.

The referendum held Nov 24 and 25 attracted the largest turn-out in the history of student elections at U of T. It registered an overwhelming 88.5 per cent in favour of parity.

The faculty's General Committee was forced to capitulate to student demands.

But, a handful of powerful reactionary faculty members brought the situation to a crisis by petitioning for a special meeting of the entire faculty to defeat parity. Persuaded by advocates of the "ivory tower" theory of education, a majority of the faculty voted against parity.

This precipitated the student strike movement.

The struggle for parity is an important democratic fight that Canadian university students must wage and win. For, not only students but the whole Canadian people are affected by decisions taken by university administrators and faculty.

One of the main problems that face university students and all Canadians is the imperialist stranglehold on our education. It means that the Centre for Industrial Relations at U of T (to choose a blatant example) promotes "International" (U.S.) Unionism and teaches methods for oppressing the working class.

The struggle for parity, as pointed out in the educational rallies by Larry Haiven of the Canadian Liberation Movement and Ken MacEvoy of the U of T Waffle, is part of the struggle for democratic universities to serve the Candian people.

During the parity rallies, students showed a great deal of interest in broader political questions such as the 85 per cent Canadian quota campaign and the struggle against U.S. imperialist control of the country.

But, the crisis also showed certain deficiencies in the student outlook. As Professor Mel Watkins, one of the faculty who supported the strike, pointed out at one educational; most students come from a tradition of middle class individualism and shy away from the idea of a collective, working class action such as a strike.

It is for this reson that the CLM U of T Club has and will continue to invite militant workers to speak at the university to teach us all about the kind of fighting spirit and anti-imperialist unity needed to win.

PUZZLER

During a recent break in the recent Ontario Labour Board hearings on concrete forming (see story page 1), a group of Italo-Canadian construction workers were having an angry discussion in the Department of Labour cafeteria.

Suddenly, one worker interted: "You know, there's one thing we really need now, one thing that would really solve our problems."

"What's that?" asked another.

The first worker picked up a napkin and wrote: G.S.

The second immediately broke into a big smile. "You're right," he said, "that's just what we need."

What do these construction workers think they need?

Send your answers to:
New Canada Puzzler,
P.O. Box 6106,
Terminal 'A'.
Toronto 1.

All persons submitting the correct answer postmarked before March 1 will receive as a prize a free copy of The Pocket History of Quebec **to be published in March by NC Press.**

(Hint: G.S. is the Italian equivalent of the English J.S. —and the story is true.)

AUTOWORKERS

Continued from page 1

a real challenge to the Labour-Management collaboration practised lately by the UAW and the Auto Industry. A plan was therefore devised to wipe out the strike fund and to mitigate the militancy!

The Plan ? ? To strike GM while leaving the rest of the industry work, thus deplete the strike fund in a very short time and then starve the workers back to work without the required victory. The "Pattern" thus established, workers in the rest of the industry would fall into line. The UAW-Management strategy worked! The workers were handed an inferior, regressive contract which cost GM about 6 cents per hour!!!

This is the Yankee sell-out that was visited upon Canadian workers.

WORKERS FIGHT BACK

Canadian GM workers fought back—a futile effort, in light of the UAW version of "International Solidarity" which saw Americans returning to work, leaving Canadians to fight alone. Woodcock and Roche (Woodchuck and Cockroche) tossed in another nickel and the sell-out was complete.

Carbons of the GM contract were later handed to Ford and Chrysler in Canada, but ratification was not quite as automatic. Reports from Ford Talbotville indicate tha two ratification meetings had to be cancelled and later a slightly undemocratic-type procedure was adopted which provided a limited vote on the terms of the contract. Even then, out of a membership of about 2,600, 1,119 supported ratification (according to the local leadership who counted the ballots).

Ford Local 200 in Windsor exuded an air of disgust as reflected in the following vote:

Local 200 Steward Council voted against ratification;

Out of about 800 Skilled Workers 451 voted to ratify;

Out of about 5,000 members 1,480 voted to ratify.

PRO-CANADIAN UNIONS

Ford workers in Windsor both young and old and from all plants feel a growing resentment towards an "international" union which greedily accepts our dues money and then turns its back when solid support should be forthcoming. A groundswell of support is developing for Canadian unions.

A small but active progressive caucus in the Chrysler plants at Windsor sparked considerable opposition to the settlement at their ratification meeting in the Windsor Arena.

Charles Brooks, President of Chrysler Lcal 444 opened the mass meeting to a loud chorus of shouts, boos and jeers, which continued incessantly as he tried to give his report. Doubtful, of course, is the statement attributed to the local leadership that the contract was ratified by a "small margin" ! ! ? ?

Total disregard for Canadian members on the part of UAW brass has set the stage for a massive Canadian pull-out—a sheer act of survival—into a union structure totally Canadian in which we can determine our own destiny.

Class struggle in the New Democratic Youth

By members of the Manitoba New Democratic Youth

WINNIPEG—The Manitoba New Democratic Youth (MNDY) Convention was held at the University of Winnipeg Jan. 24 and 25, 1971. All MNDY members were eligible to attend and invitations were extended to other interested groups.

Attendance varied from 50 to 75 but active participation was much smaller, many claiming that they were intimidated by the "heavies" in the crowd. The issue of what exactly was meant by the term "political heavy" was never resolved.

Discussion around this issue revealed a major contradiction among MNDY members: one meaning applied to persons who were dominating discussion in a bureaucratic fashion; the other meaning applied to anyone with a scientific analysis of American imperialism in Canada. As the discussion developed, it became apparent that there were clear tendencies in the organization toward anti-capitalist, anti-establishment — as opposed to anti-imperialist —politics.

It is clearly dangerous to adopt anti-capitalist and anti-establishment politics which confuse issues, isolate potential class allies from each other and prevent the formation of a broadly-based national movement dedicated to anti-imperialist struggle.

Most of those with unscientific tendencies were young new members who are essentially progressive in that they see the pressing need for change, but lack a clear understanding of the present Canadian situation.

Our conclusion is that the MNDY has not served its members and rather than being a movement based on internal struggle, it has been too involved in this or that project. One of the major tasks which we have totally neglected until now is the struggle to demonstrate to progressive new members, who have been influenced by new leftist ideas, that in practice anti-capitalist and especially anti-establishment politics have tended to isolate certain segments of students, *lumpenproletariat* (hippies, motorcycle groups, etc.) and fringe elements of the working class from the broad masses of workers, students and progressive *petit bourgeois*.

The task of more advanced members of the New Democratic Youth is to struggle against anti-capitalist and anti-establishment ideas in the movement in order to assure the supremacy of anti-imperialist ideas. In light of this, it seems clear that class struggle in the MNDY is not only "just fine" but absolutely crucial to the establishment of a strong mass-based anti-imperialist movement in Manitoba.

Available outside Quebec
only through
NEW CANADA
Leandre Bergeron's
PETIT MANUEL
D'HISTOIRE DU QUEBEC
A Short Manual of Quebec
History (in French),
written by the noted
Marxist Quebec historian
Leandre Bergeron.
ONLY $1 from NC PRESS
Box 6106, Sta. 'A', Toronto

STUDENT FRONT

George Haggar of the Canadian Liberation Movement and Carleton professor Robin Mathews lead march to Immigration Dept. Students demanded a moratorium on hiring foreign professors until the 85 per cent Canadian quota was legislated.

STUDENTS SIT-IN

Continued from page 1

in the hands of American citizens and upper-class, colonial-minded Canadians.

Haggar strongly supported the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign. "Americans in the Canadian university have become a self-perpetuating oligarchy, an oligarchy which practises continental incest without regard to merit or intellectual achievement and integrity."

Both Larry Haiven and Ken McEvoy urged the students to support the parity struggle and the 85% Canadian Quota, and to oppose U.S. imperialism and its academic missionaries.

Professor Mathews, whose speech was frequently interrupted by applause, finished by proposing the occupation of Department of Manpower and Immigration offices until they agreed to put a temporary ban on visas for non-Canadaian professors.

Accompanied by Haggar, Haive, McEvoy and about 75 supporters, he led a march through the U of T campus and down University Avenue to the Immigration offices.

The marchers carried the Canadian flag: the banner of Canadian liberation—a red flag with a gold maple leaf in the centre; placards saying "Yankee Imperialists Go Home" and numerous signs reading "Canada Must Have Canadian Universities."

Once inside the Immigration Department offices, Mathews and Haggar explained publicly the cause and intent of the action. They asked to see the regional director to present the demands to him. The director's immediate reaction was to call the police.

The demonstrators began a sit-in in the University Ave. window of the office, away from the operations of the office. The place was soon full of police who dragged the demonstrators bodily out and threw them into the building lobby.

The sit-in continued in the lobby of the building (Canadian head offices of the British-owned Global Life Insurance Co.). An information table was set up to give prospective immigrants the truth about Canada.

The demonstrators made it clear that they were not opposed to immigrants in general, but only to those who are aiding the U.S. takeover of Canada—such as the vast number of American professors in Canadian universities.

New Canadians going into the Immigration office welcomed the demonstrators. One recent immigrant said: "It's a disgrace. Canada is so rich in natural resources—it could be the richest country in the world. It shouldn't be run from the United States."

Many workers and visitors to the building came to the table, expressed their support and signed the petition for an 85% Canadian Quota.

A passing taxi-driver said: "I'm all for this. It's very good to see you fighting for an independent Canada." A worker in the building was "very impressed by your excellent discipline. Having all these American professors in Canadian universities is a bloody atrocity. I'm with you 100% — and many other workers here have told me they feel the same way!"

At 7:15 p.m., the building owners demanded that the demonstrators leave. During a meeting to decide on this, George Haggar pointed out that if they went along with this it would mean that private landlords would have the right to decide whether the Canadian people can speak to what is supposed to be our government.

When the demonstrators refused to leave, reinforcements were brought in from the Metro Police Emergency Task Force and a paddy-wagon drew up in front of the building.

Arrested were Prof. Mathews; Prof. George Haggar of the University of Waterloo; Gail Dexter, a lecturer at Ryerson Polytechnical and a York University staff member. The students arrested were Larry Haiven, Greg Keilty and Pat Keilty (all members of the Canadian Liberation Movement).

The seven were released later that evening. All charges were dropped for the time being.

Immediately following the assembly at Sidney Smith Hall, the four-way "unholy alliance" came raving onto the stage denouncing the 85% Canadian Quota, Prof. Mathews, the Canadian Liberation Movement and everything else progressive in sight.

The alliance currently consists of, on the one hand, the open reactionaries like Prof. Michael Marrus, and, on the other hand, of three "leftist" (in words) groups of renegades Young 'Socialists' (Trotskyite), and pro-imperialists — the the 'Canadian' Party of Labour (neo-Trotskyite) and the 'Internationalists' (a band of verbally pro-Mao adventurists).

During the meeting, the alliance was shouted down by the students when they tried to heckle speakers. After the meeting, a few members of each group stood shoulder-to-shoulder at the microphone.

Working together, they tried to discourage participation in the demonstration with shouts of "racist" and "reactionary." The general reaction to these reactionary (in practise) antics was disgust. Many students stood up to courageously denounce this gang.

Naturally, the attack was led by an American professor — Peter Rosenthal of the 'C'PL and the U of T Mathematics Department. Amidst all his howling about "racism" (over an 85% quota based on *country of citizenship*), Rosenthal, and all the others, forgot to mention whether they had opposed the 98% United States quota (which is based on *country of birth*).

The answer is, of course, no. If the United States, the world's number one imperialist power, restricts foreigners to 2% of university staff *on the basis of birth*—that is not racism. But, if Canadians, a bitterly coloniced people, propose to restrict foreigners to 15% *on the basis of citizenship* — then that is racism.

This is how the minds of certain persons work. Especially when they get two years of not having to pay any income taxes in Canada.

When thousands of highly-qualified Canadian professors are desperately seeking employment in their fields, when the country is being over-run by tens of thousands of professors demanding submission to slavery—an 85% Canadian Quota that will exclude, *on the basis of citizenship,* many pro-imperialist American professors is not racism. Nor is it reactionary.

It is anti-imperialist. It is a vital part of the fight for Canadian liberation.

Of course, the 'left' half of the unholy alliance had its own special 'left-wing' argument against the 85% Canadian Quota. They claim that the Quota is calculated to eliminate the "progressive" American professors and replace them with "reactionary" Canadians!

Well, it's not fancy words that count, but real-life actions. A progressive American in Canada is one who in actual practise integrates himself with the masses of the Canadian people and supports our liberation struggle. Nothing less will do.

Who was it that took up the case of Prof. Vic Wightman, whom Lakehead University is trying to fire because he publicly denounced the oppression of Canadian pulp and paper workers in the U.S.-owned Kimberley-Clark mills on Lake Superior. It was *New Canada* (Vol. 1, no. 3) and the CLM—not these persons.

Who took up the case of U.S. citizen professor Phil London, fired by the University of Windsor for wanting to teach Canadian and Quebec literature rather than American? The same answer (see *New Canada,* Vol. 1, no. 4). What did they say about the case of U.S. citizen Gabriel Kolko at York University? Nothing.

The fact of the matter is that the overwhelming majority of the American professors in Canada are *reactionaries*. Only a few are not.

Some inexperienced persons at the rally were confused by the attacks of these phoney leftists and remained in the hall to oppose them.

The organizers of the march should have arranged for a greater opportunity for mass discussions of the issues and the action. By ending the meeting so quickly the very positive feelings of the audience did not have a chance to fully coalesce.

Although the march was very successful on the whole, the main error the organizers made was not having sufficient faith in the masses.

Due to inexperience, they did not realize what overwhelming support the students would give to the speakers, the quota demand and the action. And they based their tactics on trying to beat the police to the immigration offices (the police were, as it happens, following the march down to the offices).

But, the power of the police is not significant faced with the power of the people. Thus, the meeting should have been organized with a view to wide discussion of the issues and action among all those present.

But this rally, march and occupation were just the first in a series of similar actions. The Canadian liberation struggle is getting sharper.

We will not rest until we have built an educational system that serves the Canadian people, and not U.S. imperialism.

Quebec workers organize

MONTREAL—With unemployment in Québec approaching 10%, Premier Bourassa is grasping at straws to produce a few of those 100,000 jobs he "promised."

The latest straw cost the Canadian people $4 million in federal grants to the imperialist Falconbridge Nickel Mines (the 11th-largest company in Canada and controlled by the giant U.S. Superior Oil).

Falconbridge has "promised" to employ 1,000 temporary workers to construct a refinery in Bécancour, Québec and to employ 250 workers on a permanent basis by 1974.

Québec workers are not fooled by any of these promises.

As an immediate strategy to insure that the limited benefits of the temporary jobs go to local workers, the workers of Bécancour (who have been organized for the past year in the militant Workers' Committee of Bécancour) plan to blockade the highway into the proposed plant site if Falconbridge even tries to renege on its promises.

New government plan to force Canadians out of universities

TORONTO — To deal with the job crisis among Canadian graduate students, the Ontario Conservative government has come up with a simple solution: decrease the number of Canadian students in our graduate schols and increase the number of Americans.

The Committee on University affairs (an advisory body to William Davis, Minister of Education) has recommended that Ontario Graduate Fellowships be decreased by 30 per cent and that graduate tuition fees be raised from $400 to $750.

The Ontario Graduate Fellowship is an award given to Canadian citizens and residents of Ontario to "encourage men and women to enter the profession of university or college teaching in Ontario." Over 60 per cent of all humanities and social science students depend on this award as their sole support. By removing it, the province will be eliminating the bulk of Canadian students who want to teach in Canadian universities.

Acting Dean of the University of Toronto Graduate School, W. D. Baines, has said that if this programme goes through it will mean that in a few years, humanities graduate students will be only Americans (Tuition fees at comparable U.S. universities are from $2,000 to $3,000) and rich Canadians.

The main reason for the massive unemployment among Canadian university graduates is that foreign, mostly American, academics are given job preference. In the last two academic years 6,000 professors were hired in universities across the land — only 1,200 were Canadians. Yet, 40 per cent of our university graduates will not find jobs next year. The new government proposals will insure that for the next five years few qualified Canadians will be trained in their own universities.

Students at the University of Toronto, and other Ontario universities, are organizing public meetings and mass protest demonstrations against the government's back-door attempt to increase the Americanization of our educational system.

Canada must have Canadian Universities

Support the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign which is being waged across Canada right now.

1. **Sign the petition—get your friends to sign it.**
2. **Write to us and ask for petition forms to distribute at your school or place of work.**
3. **Get your union, students' council, church group, or any other organization to endorse the petition in writing and send it to us.**

The 85 Per Cent Canadian Quota Campaign
Box 5574, Station 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario

Put your name on the line !

Acme Screw and Gear

'SOLD OUT BY COMPANY AND UNION' -- UNION STEWARD

TORONTO — Despite the fighting determination of many workers at Acme Screw and Gear. the United Autoworkers on Jan. 25 rammed through a sell-out contract which guarantees an 18-month wage freeze and the lay-off of 400 of 875 production workers starting this month.

Twelve hours before the meeting at which the workers were to vote on the settlement, they read on the front page of the *Globe and Mail* that the UAW had *agreed* to the 18-month wage freeze.

The next morning, a meeting of 50 shop stewards voted overwhelmingly to reject the wage-freeze contract.

"We've been sold out by our union and by the company," one steward told the meeting.

Acme, a subsidiary of the Toronto-based Levy Industries, announced last month that unless workers accepted a three-year wage freeze, the company would be "forced" to shut down. The workers' answer was to go out on strike Jan. 20.

The company produces gears, transmissions and shock absorbers, mostly for the American market.

Acme has threatened to shut down operations in previous contract negotiations. And, this recent strike is the fourth against Acme in the eight years since Levy industries took over.

This time round, the Levys provoked the men to strike. They cut off all welfare benefits on Dec. 15 (when the previous contract ended) and refused to pay workers for New Year's Day.

The workers were mad at the company, but they're also mad at their union which is supposed to help them fight profiteers like the Levys, but seems to get along with management just fine.

New Canada reporters spent many hours discussing the situation with dozens of Acme workers in their union hall across the street from the plant.

"The company doesn't say anything and the union doesn't either," said one worker. "I don't like it."

"The UAW doesn't do anything for us and they take $16 a month. In the last nine years I didn't get that much help from the UAW," added another who was facing the possibility of being laid off as a result of the speedy "settlement."

In the past five years, Acme workers' dues to the UAW have skyrocketed from $3.50 to $7.40 and now to $16 a month. The latest hike is "to replenish the strike fund" but it was not voted on by the membership.

DOUBLE DUES

"Replenish the strike fund? After the sell-out at GM in Oshawa International unions like the UAW are a big business."

"Why do they meet in the Constellation Hotel and all those high class places? What's wrong with the union hall where the workers are?" said a union steward.

"The only answer is to get out of this rotten American union that doesn't give a damn about us and set up a real fighting Canadian autoworkers union."

"The company treats us like children playing psychological games. Scaring us that the company's going to close down—Levy's a multi-million dollar business and they've made millions just trading Acme back and forth. This plant has just been a pawn."

The Levys bought Acme in 1962 for $7 million, sold it in 1969 (along with the rest of Levy Industries) to Seaway Multi-Corp. for $30 million, themselves staying on as managers. They drove down the price of Seaway stocks and bought the whole of Seaway Multi-Corp. (including Acme, Levy Industries, and all of Seaway) for $23 million.

FINANCE CAPITAL

Imperialism is the rule of financial capital not manufacturing capital. General Motors, for example, makes more money by lending people money to buy their cars than by making the cars. Similarly, the Levys have made more money by buying and selling Acme than by increasing production there.

So, it's perfectly possible that Acme Screw and Gear was losing money. After all, the U.S. imperialist economic system is bent on destroying Canadian industry right now. But, the Levys are not your average Canadian manufacturer who's being driven into the ground by monopoly competition. The Levys are men of finance capital. Their interests are tied in with the imperialists—they can make gains by making "losses." In Canada, capitalists who make their money through finance capital are part of the class of comprador or sell-out bourgeoisie who co-operate with U.S. imperialism in selling out the country.

What has the UAW done in the face of such a ruthless enemy? Why, co-operate by crying crocodile tears for Levy Industries and insisting the workers give the company a chance to "make a go of it."

AUTO PACT

There's another political-economic factor the UAW never discusses with their membership—that's the Auto Pact.

Acme workers told *New Canada* that production started falling off in the plant in 1965 when the Auto Pact was brought in. Before the Pact, cars were being made in Canada and so were the parts. Since the Pact, only certain car models are produced in Canada and there is a continental market for cars and parts so the parts Acme once supplied are now being supplied from the U.S. and most Acme products are exported to the U.S

But right now, the American and Canadian governments are negotiating in Washington to remove the Canadian production quotas from the Pact — they are negotiating *how many* Canadian jobs are to be eliminated and *how soon.*

When we began discussing the Auto Pact, every worker in the whole union hall joined in. They denounced the Pact as yet another rotten deal that they would have to fight. And they pointed out that "their" union had never raised the issue let alone proposed a strategy to fight the massive unemployment in the Canadian auto industry that will result from these negotiations.

In fact, UAW leaders are keeping these negotiations a closely guarded secret because they're afraid of what Canadian workers will do when they find out how the UAW is playing along with a plot to wipe out the auto industry in Canada.

Toward the end of the evening, one steward said, "Breakaways from American unions like the UAW are going to happen all over this country."

"Yeah," said another, "we're in the UAW today . . ."

Newfoundland store clerks continue to lead the way to an independent rank-and-file controlled Canadian union in eastern Canada. Workers in eight out of nine bargaining units have voted overwhelmingly for the newly-formed Canadian Merchandising Employees' Union in its battle for certification in that province.

The CMEU was formed on Sept. 12, 1970 when delegates of over 1,000 store workers in Newfoundland, Ottawa and Montreal broke from the management-loving Retail Clerks "International" (see *New Canada,* Vol. 1, No. 7). In their recent vote, Newfoundland workers showed so clearly where they stood that the American union got only 15 votes on the whole island!

The vote in the ninth bargaining unit, taken by a previously unorganized group of workers, is still pending court decision.

Scab union raids Fishermen

SYDNEY, N.S.—Cape Breton Labour Council Vice-President Jack Eddy has publicly denounced the "Canadian" Food and Allied Workers Union (CFAWU) as a "pack of vultures."

The CFAWU raided a United Fishermen and Allied Workers (UFAW) Local at Petit de Grat, N.S., last month and is reported moving on UFAW locals at Canso and Mulgrave.

These are the locals whose 300 members fought a heroic nine-month strike against the British-owned Acadia and the U.S.-owned Booth Fisheries last year.

The strike, one of Canada's greatest in decades, was led by the UFAW which represents over 95% of Canada's organised fishermen. The strike was waged in an atmosphere of bitter class struggle, rabid red-baiting, near-starvation and semi-martial law which led to a partial general strike by tens of thousands of Nova Scotia workers in support of the striking fishermen and the UFAW.

The fishermen were fighting against the semi-feudal slavery which was their lot for decades. The imperialist companies refused to recognize their union, the UFAW, because they claimed it was a "communist" union.

These imperialist bloodsuckers, who were paying the fishermen a basic wage of $4 a day, promised they would sign right up with any "responsible" union—and they specified that any union chosen by the U.S.-run "Canadian" Labour Congress would be fine with them! The CFAWU is in reality the Canadian branch-plant of the Meatcutters and Butcherworkmen's "International" Union.

The UFAW, on the other hand, is a 100% independent Canadian union.

The CFAWU claims to have signed up a majority at Petit de Grat—with the aid of the company and the local priest. Stories of priests and foremen "signing up" members for company unions are strongly reminiscent of Duplessis' Quebec. U.S.-owned Booth Fisheries has granted immediate voluntary recognition to CFAWU—although a nine-month strike failed to convince them that the UFAW was the fishermen's choice.

This is the same union which has such strong support among its members that it is offering the unemployed $25 for a 4-hour shift picketing A & P stores "on strike" in Toronto.

This company union is working on the greatest act of U.S. union scabbery since the American Pulp, Sulphite Union signed up the scabs during the Canadian Pulp & Paper Workers strike in Alberta last spring.

The only thing lower than a worm is a scab, and the only thing lower than a scab is a U.S. imperialist scab union.

But the UFAW, the fishermen's union, is supported by the vast majority of Nova Scotia workers: they, along with the rest of the Canadian people, will sweep the CFAWU and all other tools of U.S. imperialist oppression into the garbage dump they so richly deserve.

SYDNEY, N.S.—City workers are marching through the streets to demonstrate against the Sydney City Council's attempt to hand garbage collection and disposal over to a local contractor.

The city engineer who proposed the plan has admitted that the workers have been doing "a hell of a good job on garbage collection." But, he proposes that the city can save money by firing workers and contracting out to a company that uses modern equipment. The city is currently using ordinary trucks that each require a four-man crew.

The CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT sees as its task the struggle for an independent socialist Canada: to unite all those classes, strata, national groups and patriotic personalities who can be united to fight U.S. imperialism.

The CLM welcomes your interest: just fill in the form below and mail to:

CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT,
Box 41, Station 'E', Toronto 4, Ontario.

( ) Please send more information about the CLM.

( ) Where do I join?

( ) I want the CLM sticker 'Continentalism is Treason.'
50 for $1 (Enquire about quantity discounts)

( ) Here is a donation of $........to help with your work.

CLM **"Independence/Socialism"** buttons.
35 cents each: $........................ for .... buttons.

"Stop the U.S. takeover" bumperstickers.
25 cents each: $........................ for .... stickers.

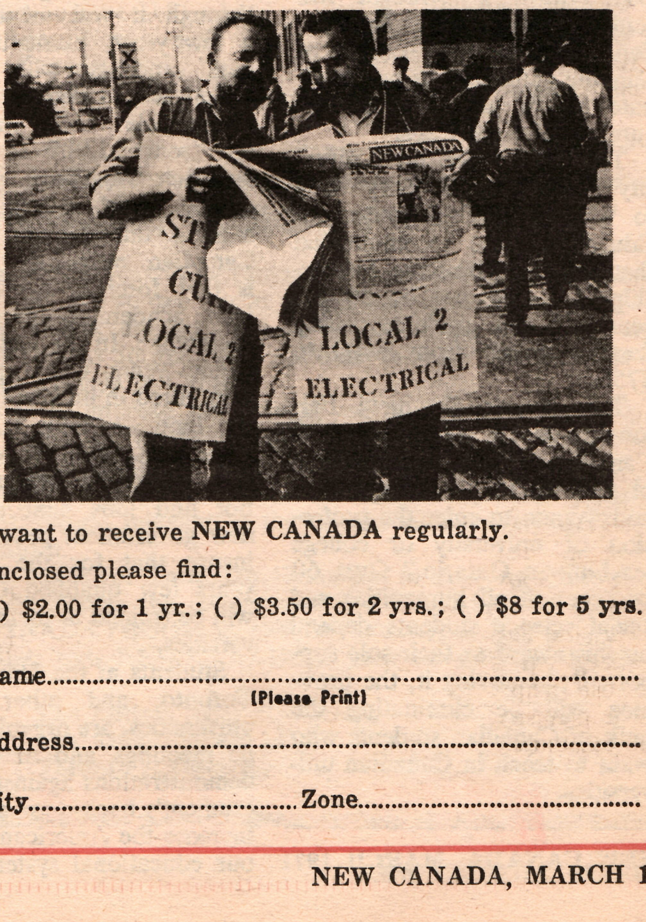
CLM **'American Empire' Inc.** posters (two kinds):
1) the conscious agnet of U.S. imperialism, and
2) Trudeau as conscious agent.
$1.00 each, 2/$1.50 (quantity discounts)

Name..
(Please Print)

Address..

City... Telephone................................

To: NC PRESS LTD.,
Box 6106, Station 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario.



I want to receive **NEW CANADA** regularly.

Enclosed please find:

( ) $2.00 for 1 yr.; ( ) $3.50 for 2 yrs.; ( ) $8 for 5 yrs.

Name...
(Please Print)

Address...

City... Zone.................................